

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

The National Tribune.

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JOHN McELROY, Editor.

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription always state whether renewal or new subscriber.
When you renew from another post office give former address as well.
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MAKING OUT THE DEEDS.

The surveys of the property of the Seminole Land and Investment Company having been completed and the assignment of lots and tracts made by a committee of prominent G. A. R. comrades, the deeds are now being made out as rapidly as the greatest care and accuracy will admit. These will be sent out in the order of the receipt of the subscriptions, those coming in first getting their deeds first. Subscribers to the enterprise are being notified to send in their receipts in the order in which they were issued, and upon the receipt of these by The National Tribune the deeds will be completed and sent to them by mail.

The Census Bureau reports that new churches are being built at the rate of 60 a week, or nearly eight for every working day. This does not look like any decay in religious spirit.

If Cotton Mather and the other Puritan fathers keep tab on this old world's doings, what a severe shock they must have received when Connecticut passed a law legalizing Sunday baseball.

Senator Aldrich is going to Europe, and the papers are commenting upon how the make-believe Kings over there will look upon a man who exercises real authority.

President Taft wants no politics in census taking. This will keep the best men out of the work. No man worth his pay will take the job if he can't have the fun of feeling around to see how the County is going next Fall.

What in the world are our schools teaching? An intelligent, well-dressed man in the sleeping car, after we left Cumberland, Md., looked out on the majestic Potomac, and asked me: "Is that the Cumberland River?"

Oklahoma has already begun to try to amend her Constitution. It is found that the Populist plank in regard to railroads is prohibitive of the building of railroads in the State, and the business men are beginning to urge its repeal.

Tammany is looking anxiously for what is to follow Wm. Randolph Hearst's return from Europe. Hearst did not succeed in cutting much of a figure in National politics, but he certainly succeeded in giving Tammany some very lively jolts.

France takes the lead of all other countries in careful governmental regulations, and has already prohibited the setting up of any wireless telegraph or telephone apparatus except with the permission of the Government. Foreign vessels entering French waters may not use their wireless apparatus except by permission.

Now somebody is throwing a fit over the dangers of airplanes being used for smuggling. The Treasury officials may as well wait a few years until the aeroplane is so sufficiently perfected as to land somewhere in the neighborhood of the place to which it is directed before they begin to be anxious about aerial smuggling.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is another illustration of how much the last step costs. He ascended the Himalayas to a height of 24,600 feet, but failed by only 3,665 feet in reaching the top. This was only a little over half a mile from the crowning point of his ambition, but the difficulties were so great that the worn-out party did not venture further.

An experiment has been made as to the possibilities of danger in the use of aluminum in cooking utensils. Practiced boiling showed that it was not affected by sweet milk, white or red wine, solutions of sodium chloride, potassium iodide and calcium nitrate and some other salts, but that it was affected by sour milk. Bicarbonate of soda and the other salts, on the other hand, attacked the metal energetically.

The Texas papers are giving wholesome advice to their people that their Representatives in the Legislature are of much more importance to them and to the State than the members of Congress. This advice is as good for all other States as it is for that State. Good Government, like charity, begins at home, and the first step is to secure the best sort of men for the Legislature. It is this done the kind of men sent to Congress is of less importance.

ST. CLOUD COLONY.

In view of the great success of the enterprise and the fact that the colony is sure to become one of the wealthiest and most prosperous anywhere in the country, many of the present subscribers, their friends and others, have made a personal request that the present list of subscribers be increased to 3,000. In order to do this it has been decided to accept subscriptions from 1,000 more upon the present basis—i. e., \$100 for a town lot and five-acre tract of land outside of the town. This offer to hold good for thirty days only, after which time there will be an additional charge of \$25 to \$50 for each lot subscribed for. The present condition of the colony would justify a much greater increase in price at this time, but as many of the present subscribers, who took only one and two lots, desire to increase their holdings since they have personally and through their friends had an opportunity to investigate the property and location, it is deemed for the best interest of all concerned that the present offering be made upon the terms above stated.

The improvement of the town has begun and steel contracts for houses to be built in the town and upon the five-acre tracts of land have already been let, and it is confidently expected by the first of the year St. Cloud will present an appearance of activity and progress that will justify the expenditure of large sums of money in the development of the city and the property surrounding it.

The fact that so large a number have purchased one or more lots and five-acre tracts assures us of a population of from four to five thousand people at this time, and our aim and desire will be to increase this in order to build up a town and settlement of not less than eight to ten thousand people within the next two years. Under these conditions you can realize the value of the offering we are making. In fact, the town lot alone will be worth several times the investment. We consider this a rare opportunity, indeed, for anyone desiring a home in one of the most attractive localities of the South, and in which the personnel of the citizens will go far towards making it one of the most valuable and attractive colonies in the United States.

As heretofore stated, the basis of the present offering is as follows: For \$100 you will receive a warranty deed to one lot in the town of St. Cloud and a deed to a five-acre plot outside of the town, in such locality as may be selected under the plan of allotment, which will be adopted and which will be absolutely fair to every subscriber. No subscriber can purchase more than four lots and four five-acre plots.

Remember that those who wish to avail themselves of this offering must do so within 30 days. Address

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

THE 43D NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

The 43d National Encampment, Grand Army of the Republic, has now been historically added to its 42 predecessors. In every way it was quite successful, and all those who attended were delighted that they were there. The attendance was much larger than expected, and there were surprisingly large delegations from the far Eastern Departments. These were intensely interested in the wonderful sights of the great country which they traversed to reach Salt Lake City and the continual surprises which greeted their eyes there. The hospitality of Salt Lake City was all that could be desired, and everywhere the most welcome attentions were lavished upon the veterans, visitors and their wives. The people of the Pacific Coast are second to none in their loyalty to the Union and its defenders. They came in great numbers to see the remnants of the great army which had saved the Union, and their appreciation of the veterans was sincere and hearty.

The railroad management was far better than at any previous National Encampment, and was marred by but one serious delay—that of the Pennsylvania delegation by the wash-out on the Rio Grande Railroad. While there were some minor complaints, it was evident that our railroad men are rapidly learning how to handle large bodies of passengers and great masses of trains with skill and with comfort to those whom they carry.

The proceedings of the business session were eminently satisfactory. Comrade Samuel R. Van Sant, who was elected Commander-in-Chief, is a typical Grand Army man, who supplemented his service in the ranks by a distinguished civil career. He was one of the best Governors that Minnesota ever had, and he is a devoted Grand Army man, of great executive ability, and will give all his energy and knowledge to the service of the Order during the year of his administration.

Comrade William M. Bostaph, who was elected Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was a soldier of fine record. While recovering from a severe wound Lee's army invaded Pennsylvania, and Comrade Bostaph immediately reported to Gen. Reynolds on the field of Gettysburg for service. Gen. Reynolds appointed him on his staff on the field, and set him to work in his capacity as engineer. While engaged in this duty his horse was killed and he was again wounded. He is a very able civil engineer, and during his long residence in Utah has made himself a fine position in his profession.

Comrade Alfred B. Beer, who was elected Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief, was a Connecticut soldier, who rose from an enlisted man to Captain by the unaided force of his own merits, and now stands in the front of the Connecticut bar.

Comrade Ryan, who was elected Chaplain-in-Chief, carried his musket thru the war, and now is one of the leading divines in Indianapolis.

Comrade Lemon, who was elected Surgeon-General, is a leading physician of Leavenworth, Kan., and made a good record as a soldier.

The legislation by the National Encampment is highly satisfactory. Some needed changes were made in the Rules, Regulations and Ritual; the building of the Lincoln Way from Washington to Gettysburg; the purchase of the Lincoln relics at Washington; the restoration of the California volunteers to the pension roll, and important extensions of the work of patriotic education were recommended.

On the important question of pensions the excellent and exhaustive report of the G. A. R. Committee on Pensions was adopted. This means that, holding fast to what has been gained by the passage of the act of June 27, 1890, and the McCumber bill, there will be a continuance of earnest effort on these lines to remove the limitations on widows' pensions and to increase the rates, especially for the higher wages.

Everyone left Salt Lake City highly contented with what had been done.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.

The National Tribune has had frequent occasion to point out how Uncle Sam has enormously improved every piece of real estate that came into his possession. Nothing is more astonishing in this way than Alaska. When Secretary Seward bought Alaska for \$7,500,000 the purchase excited the risibilities of all the funny men in the country, and they labored to draw pictures of that desolate waste of icebergs, polar bears and walrus. According to the report of the Geological Survey we got from that country last year \$19,100,000 worth of metals, and the total receipts of metals since 1880 alone is given at \$148,000,000, or nearly 20 times what Seward paid for the whole country. This is only a part of the products of the peninsula, and it is felt that the surface has only been scratched, while the real worth is almost untouched. Last year gold mining was seriously affected by the drought preventing the working of placer deposits. Yet the total was 27 per cent greater than the year before. A great deal of the gold brought out by dredging, and of the method Consul George Ponson, of Dawson, says:

"The Yukon Territory now has a fleet of 15 gold ships (dredges) in the Klondike gold-mining district and vicinity, and three electric conveyors or lifts, which perform service similar to that of a dredge, and three or four more dredges will be installed during the Summer."

"A dredge built ready for operation here costs on an average \$250,000, and will handle daily from 2,000 to 5,000 cubic yards of gravel, which will yield from 25 cents to \$25 of gold per cubic yard. The daily output of gold by dredging in this district is from \$1,000 to \$5,000, although it is said that some dredges have taken out as much as \$15,000 in a day."

"Seven of these dredges, owned by the Yukon Gold Company, are situated on its holdings on Bonanza and Hunter creeks, and are operated by electric power generated by a large water-power plant on Twelve-mile River, 30 to 40 miles from the dredges."

A NEW CALENDAR.

A sensible suggestion for a new calendar comes from San Francisco, with the assertion that the calendar has not kept pace with other improvements, since there has been no change from the Gregorian calendar, which dates from the year 1582. It is proposed to divide the 52 weeks of the year into 13 months, each having 28 days. The 1st of January and the 1st of every one of the 12 succeeding months will fall on Sunday, and the 28th or last day of each month will therefore fall on Saturday. Therefore, it will be easy to calculate the days of the month, as every one will fall on a certain day each month. Thus Sunday in any month will be either the 1st, 8th, 15th or 22d, and Tuesday either the 3d, 10th, 17th or 24th. The advocate of this system wants to name the 13th month "Vincent." This plan will leave one day in the year over, which it is proposed to call "Anno Day," which will be put at the end of December and not recognized as a legal day. Leap Year is provided for by an extra day between Saturday, Vincent 14, and Sunday, Vincent 15. This will be known as Mid-Anno Day and legally the same as Anno Day.

Alabama is taking the lead in drastic prohibition. The Carmichael act, which has been signed by the Governor, makes illegal the maintenance of "loquet clubs," and makes the possession of a United States revenue license an evidence of guilt. The Alabama House of Representatives passed a bill which prohibits the advertisement of liquors in any paper or upon any billboard, and no train may leave a car containing liquor upon any track in the State. Officers may raid places under this act and destroy whatever liquors they find. Every corporation must promise upon obtaining its charter to not bring in liquors of any kind and the violation of this clause will revoke the license automatically.

NO SECESSIONISM WANTED.

If Gov. Johnson's trumpet call at the Seattle Exposition to the Western States to "rise in their might and throw off the shackles of the East" was a bid for the Presidential nomination, it has singularly failed. The West is not feeling any Eastern gyves. On the contrary, there is the pompous idea on the farther side of the Alleghany Mountains that that is the country and the East merely a dependency. The bigger part of the wealth of the country is being produced west of the Alleghany, and the most of the actual money is there. The farmers of the West are making more money than the manufacturers of the East, while the manufacturers of the West are rapidly overtaking their Eastern competitors. Already we hear of Akron, O., being the center of the rubber industry of the world; of Mishawaka and South Bend, Ind., making the world's wagons, while almost all the gigantic steel trusts are on the farther side of the Alleghany, with it building immense plants at Gary, Ind., and Duluth, Minn.

Many of the papers, North and South, are attacking the Governor's speech as "a direct and passionate plea for the development of sectionalism in its rank and most offensive form." One paper says:

"The West could not be disloyal to the East or the South without being disloyal to itself. As the West is seeking its own good, it is with equal fervor, seeking the good of every other section of the Nation. It will follow no unwise leader who would bring upon it the blighting hurt of sectional prejudices and engender feelings of bitterness and resentment that would retard its development. The West is not to be marred in its beginning. It will reject the advice and the leadership of men of the Johnson type. It has no assault to make upon American Union or American interests anywhere. It will accept and like by the good sentiment expressed by a Georgian: 'This hour little needs the loyalty of the West to one section, while holding the other in enduring suspicion and estrangement; give us a broad and perfect loyalty that loves and trusts Georgia alike with Massachusetts, that knows no North, no South, no East and no West, but endeavors with equal and patriotic love every foot of our soil, every State of our Union.'"

The Kansas City Journal says that Gov. Johnson is making the same mistake that Mr. Bryan made in 1896 when he spoke of the East as "the enemy's country."

The Southern papers received the trumpet note as coldly as elsewhere. They remind their readers that the sectionalism which has ruled the South has brought untold troubles upon that region, and their alliance with the Western Democrats has been singularly unfortunate. The Charleston News and Courier says that the interests of the East and the South are really closer than the interests of the South and West, and that the Southerners have been following "this Western ignis fatuus" entirely too long for their own good. One paper cruelly pierces Johnson's inflated balloon by showing that there can be no political dominance of the East since the States to which he particularly addresses himself have 20 Senators in Congress where New York has but two.

A DISGRACE TO AMERICAN RAILROADING.

Wherever possible tourists should shun the Kansas City connection. Long-distance trains are exceedingly liable to be late, and then the unfortunate traveler will incur all the horrors of that wretched depot. The Kansas City Depot has been much abused, from one end of the land to the other, and by none worse than by the Kansas City papers. It is far the worst of any of the larger cities. But the fault is far from being all the depot's. The service is even worse than the depot. The employees are dull, stupid, disobedient and insolent. It is astonishing where such a crowd of aggravating yokels could have been gathered up. Much has been said of the farmers wanting to run the railroads, but certainly no farmers could make a worse job of it than the present depot force. If any business man attempted to run his establishment with such a crowd of ignorant, rasping, ill-mannered employees he would be bankrupt in a month. They don't know, they don't want to learn, and they are insolent about it.

Col. N. G. Saussey, Sylvester, Ga., has gained the fame of double headlines in the Associated Press reports. It seems that the hitherto unknown Colonel is of sufficient importance to receive an appointment from Gov. Brown as a Colonel on his staff. This means little, however, since Governors after election distribute Colonels about as readily as they do cigars before election and it costs them less. The Adjutant-General of Georgia has sent a commission and the oath of allegiance to the State of Georgia and the United States to Col. Saussey at Sylvester, which is an obscure hamlet, four miles from the nearest railroad, and not a great way from Andersonville. This gives Col. Saussey his first opportunity to let the people outside of his County know that there is such a man as he alive. He has returned the regulations for the uniform with the word "gray" substituted for "blue" where it occurred, and erased the oath of allegiance to the United States, writing on the margin:

"I except to the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. I am a Confederate soldier, sir, of parole, and, while pledged not to again bear arms against the United States, I still retain the views I had when I entered the Confederate army. I have never taken the oath of allegiance to the United States, and while God gives me life, I never will."

Something tells us that probably all the service that Col. Saussey saw was as a guard at Andersonville.

The Honolulu Star reminds some people that Hawaii is not a Japanese colony, and that the Japanese residing there are a colony. It is well for our little brown brethren to understand this and that they must obey the laws of the United States.

Another reform is on the tapis, and we may look for heated advocates of it. It is to dress the employees of the street and steam railways in cool white goods during the Summer months, the same as Uncle Sam clothes his soldiers and sailors.

THE MILITARY OATH.

Comrades who held up their right hands and swore to maintain the Constitution of the United States, the laws made in pursuance thereof; to oppose the enemies of the United States, whether foreign or domestic, and to obey the lawful orders of their superior officers, will be interested in the following copy of the first oath administered to officers and soldiers of the United States:

"I, Arthur St. Clair, Major-General, do acknowledge the United States of America to be free, independent and sovereign States, and declare that the people thereof owe no allegiance or obedience to George III, King of Great Britain, and I renounce, refuse and abjure any allegiance or obedience to him; and I do swear that I will, to the utmost of my power, support, maintain and defend the said United States, and against the said King George III, his heirs and successors, and his and their abettors, assistants and adherents, and will serve the United States, in the office of Major-General which I now hold, with fidelity according to the best of my skill and understanding."

"Sworn before me in camp of Valley Forge, May 12, 1778."

"G. Washington."

THE AMERICAN LANGUAGE IN TURKEY.

It is reported by our Consul that the American Missionary Schools in Turkey are doing a great work in spreading the use of the American language. Much has been written of the great educational institutions conducted by Americans in Beirut, Smyrna and Constantinople. There are, however, in the interior of the country hundreds of schools and colleges each of which is turning out hundreds of scholars each year who have taken a complete course in the American language. Altogether there are about the Turkish Empire 132 American educational and charitable institutions which teach our language. The graduates of the theological and medical schools spread our language. Above all are numbers of Syrians, Armenians and others who have been to this country, made a little money selling fruit and other things and returned home. They are proud of their American residence and their knowledge of the language, and send their children to American schools.

NOTICE TO ST. CLOUD SETTLERS.

Members of the Veterans' Colony who intend to ship household goods can have them forwarded direct to destination. St. Cloud is on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, one of the important lines of the South. Local agents of railroad lines in any part of the country ought to be able to quote freight and passenger rates direct to St. Cloud. If not, write to The National Tribune, and name your nearest railroad and station, and give us ample time, and we will take up the matter with the most direct routes. In making shipments of freight see that destination on your way-bill reads St. Cloud, Fla.

Such a scene as was witnessed in that low, dirty, ill-smelling depot on the evening of Monday, Aug. 16, was an ineffable disgrace to our boasted American railroad. The evening was sufficiently hot, all the trains from every direction were hours late, and the waiting room was packed to suffocation with thousands of men, women and children, all nervous about catching their trains, and all fearful that these would go out without them. There were many women with babies in their arms, and little children clinging to their skirts. All the information had to be gotten from the gate-men, who were stationed at the farther end of narrow passages into which women carrying babies, and men lugging heavy bags, surged, to jostle against the incoming passengers, and be turned back by the gate-men with the statement that their trains were late, and there was no knowing when they would be in. Many women were prostrated and some men by the intense heat, fatigue, crowding and anxiety. It is a great wonder that there were not more.

As usual there is no one held responsible. The railroad men blame the depot men, whom they say are beyond their control. The depot men blame the depot, and the bluffs which they say prevent them extending the building. This is all mere subterfuge. The railroads are coining money out of this discommoding of the public, and will not spend the money to make things better. The depot company is probably made up of the railroad managers, and the guilt is upon all of them. They are all equally blameable. A very little quite ordinary ability could vastly improve the conditions even in the present depot. The improvement should begin by getting a depot corps of average intelligence and civility.

We have had so many laments over the condition of women in India that it is rather startling to have pointed out a few notes in our own eyes. Mr. St. Nihal Singh, an accomplished Bengali newspaper man, who has spent some time in this country, assures us that we are far behind Hindoostan in the matter of the relations between the two sexes. He says the American girl indulges in every hyperbolic to win a husband, and studiously conceals faults, mental, physical and moral, which at once disenchanted him after she has caught him. The American woman has a boor at home, no matter how polished his manners may be in the streets. This can be seen every day by watching the conduct of husbands to their wives on the trains, the streets and in public places.

The Christians in Japan are showing some sense of the situation and the need of getting together. The Japanese have little patience with the refinements of dogma which separates the Christians of Europe and America. An association has been formed of 40 native Christians and missionaries, which includes all denominations, to establish a common platform upon which they can all stand and from which they can all work together in harmony.

Has anyone abducted Three-Cent-Fare Johnson and holding him for a ransom? There is a silence regarding him that is painful.

SALT LAKE CITY HOSPITALITY.

There was nothing but praise on the lips of the veterans who were entertained at Salt Lake City. Much as they had heard of the beautiful place, the reality exceeded their expectations. The great Temple was a wonder, the Tabernacle scarcely less so, and everywhere were imposing public edifices and beautiful private residences surrounded by handsome grounds. The streets were wide and clean, and the streams of pure water from the melting snows which rippled along the sides of the streets were a cheer in that hot and dusty land. The people seemed to feel all the honor that was due to the veterans, and greeted them with kindly appreciation and ready helpfulness. A great many of the veterans were entertained at private houses, and all told the same tale of the hospitality of their hosts and the moderation of their charges. If there were any instances of unkind treatment of a veteran or his wife we have yet to hear of it. The newspapers of Salt Lake City showed great enterprise in writing up all that pertained to the Encampment, and the editions devoted to the veterans and their doings were bought in great numbers as souvenirs of one of the most enjoyable Encampments that we have ever held.

The eloquent resolution of thanks prepared by Comrade Bryant, of Wisconsin, voiced the universal feeling of all the comrades.

Owing to Commander-in-Chief Nevins' worn-out condition, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief Hamilton and Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief Royce presided over much of the proceedings of the Encampment, and both did it with dignity, impartiality and a fine knowledge of parliamentary law and proceedings.

A very large measure of the success of the 43d National Encampment was due to the ability and energy of Col. Frank M. Sterrett, the Executive Director. Comrade Sterrett has had much experience in the matter of preparing for and managing National Encampments, and every year he improves upon his past performance. He foresaw and provided for everything and provided adequately.

Two better nominating speeches were never made than by Comrade Charles Burton, in presenting St. Louis, and Comrade Charles Burrows, in doing the same duty for Atlantic City. Both were model speeches of their kind. Each said all that he should have said, and nothing that he should not have said. The merits of both cities were forcibly presented to the National Encampment, and nothing left unsaid which would influence the vote for either.

St. Louis made a magnificent run for the next National Encampment, and would have won against any other city except for the powerful influence of the Pennsylvania Railroad. If St. Louis will repeat her invitation for 1911 she will have the prize hands down.

In spite of the little good which the New York politicians have for Gov. Hughes, he still remains undoubted master of the situation and the central figure on the stage. He is now strongly advocating direct nominations as a relief from bossism, and the politicians of both parties have to admit that he is making progress. The signs point to his third nomination, whether by direct voice of the people or by that voice being so imperative that the machine can no more resist it than it could when it unwillingly gave him his first nomination.

The 10th Ky.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a brief history of the 10th Ky., and greatly obliged—Wm. T. Noe, White-wright, Tex.

The 10th Ky. was organized at Lebanon, Nov. 21, 1861, and mustered out Dec. 6, 1864. Its first Colonel was John W. Harlan, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Col. Wm. H. Hays commanded the regiment at the time of its muster-out. The 10th Ky. belonged to Baird's Division, Fourteenth Corps, and lost 72 men killed and 149 who died from disease, in prison, etc.—Editor National Tribune.

The 133d Ohio.

Editor National Tribune: Please give a sketch of the 133d Ohio. When I get a history of that regiment—I, Campbell, Kalida, O.

The 133d Ohio was organized at Camp Chase, May 6, 1864. Its Colonel was Gustavus S. Innis. The regiment belonged to Terry's Division, Fourth Corps, and lost one man killed and 29 died from disease, in prison, etc. We know of no history of the regiment.—Editor National Tribune.

Every Drop of Blood Loyal.

Editor National Tribune: I served three years and four months, having enlisted at Anderson, O., in 1861, at the age of 26, in Co. D, 75th Ohio. I participated in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Gettysburg, and the Battle of Antietam, Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Coal Island, Jacksonville and many others. I was wounded at the second Bull Run, and was in the trenches at Vicksburg Hill for a long time. I received an honorable discharge in December, 1864. I had five brothers, a brother-in-law and a father-in-law, all of whom went into the service together. The brothers are: John, Co. G, 63d Ohio; James, in an Ohio regiment; Joseph and Matthew, in 1st Ohio Cav.; Alex, in Co. D, 75th Ohio; Maxwell Scott, father-in-law, Co. F, 63d Ohio. All served during the war; all came home alive; all have died since the war except Matthew, Joseph and myself.—David Mathers, R. F. D. 1, Box 138, Marietta, O.

National Tribune Callers.

William Alpaugh, 115th N. Y., Gloverville, N. Y. Comrade Alpaugh is Quartermaster of Col. Samuel's Post at Gloverville, and is a glove manufacturer. He was in the brigade which lay across the river at Wilmington, N. C., in March, 1865, and received the prisoners that came in. The terrible heat made an impression on him which he can never forget. He was assigned to duty to care for a number of the prisoners, and in working over them contracted the prison fever, which prostrated him for more than a month, and he still feels the effects of it.

John Gunther, 75th Pa., 1787 Stillwater Ave., St. Paul, Minn. Comrade Gunther served thru the war in his regiment, and was in a blockhouse 19 miles south of Franklin when Hood's army made its advance. The squad consisted of 30 men with a Lieutenant. They fought Forrest's cavalry, but when Hood came up with his whole army, including his artillery, they saw that it was useless to fight any longer and surrendered. He was sent to Andersonville, and remained there until the close of the war. He is now in the Fourth Pa. Cav. and has been in Minnesota since 1874.

An Oklahoma Comrade in Florida.

Comrade S. D. Decker, of the law firm of Decker & Decker, Chandler, Okla., after visiting a visit to the St. Cloud Colony, writes as follows:

"Having arrived home from Florida, where my wife and I spent some weeks visiting various sections, including St. Cloud, where we made a purchase after careful investigation of all of the surroundings, we feel it our duty to say to The National Tribune that we were greatly surprised and delighted with the location. The National Tribune has misrepresented nothing in its account of the colony, its lands, its opportunities and prospects."

"I have lived in five States and traveled quite extensively 12 of them, and in no place have I found things more ideal for a home than at St. Cloud. The situation is all that could be desired. There are pretty lakes of clean, fresh water in all directions, with sandy bottoms and solid ground all around them. There are no swamps, and no malarial miasma can be caught large enough to satisfy the appetite of four veterans after a long march."

"We find that the garden can be made to supply something fresh for the table each month in the year. The new settler can soon adapt himself to conditions as much better than in the North, for frost is not possible in the North, where frost and cold have to be combated. There is no winter and none of the expense attending it. The winters in the North, and the Summers are really not as hot as in the Lake States and along the Mississippi Valley and even west to the Rocky Mountains beyond. The nights are always comfortable, with pleasant winds coming from either the ocean or gulf."

"We made purchases of land in several parts of the State, but intend, on account of its advantages, to make St. Cloud our future home."

"The climate of this part of Florida suits us much better than the climate in Oklahoma, where it goes 10 to 12 degrees higher and, of course, in the winter very much lower. The objection I have to Oklahoma is that it may be warm and sultry one day and at the freezing point next day."

"One needs to visit Florida to find out just what an offer to home ownership. The State has been misunderstood. The cattlemen, the lumbermen and turpentine-makers have kept it back by circulating the idea that Florida is a waste land, not good for agricultural purposes."

"I am going to try to induce some of my neighbors to go down with me, and if I am successful in business, I hope I shall put up a brick building there this winter."

"I can say without hesitation that the St. Cloud Colony is all right, and I hope our Northern comrades who suffer from cold can be made to see the country as it is, and be convinced, as I was, as to its advantages."

A Union Church.

Editor National Tribune: Noting that a comrade's wife says in The National Tribune that she conducted 25 years with a discussion on board steamer as to the erection of a church in the St. Cloud Colony, I am decidedly in favor of Capt. Charles Holt's suggestion of having a Union church.

Christian union is in the air, and a number of denominations are uniting all over the land, which is much more sensible than having so many denominations. I say, let us all get together and build a church large enough to hold 600 or 700 people, for I am going to take it for granted that the St. Cloud colony is going to be a church-going people."

I am unable to see, in connection with Capt. Penfield's suggestion, how a capable preacher could be obtained thru a regular organization than in the capacity of a Union church. If some particular denomination were established, they would naturally want a preacher of their own, and he might not be as strong as some known man of another denomination."

Of course, there will be members of all denominations in the colony, and if one distinctive denomination built a church, other persons would want to build their